

SOUNDER BASIS  
FOR AMERICAN  
INDUSTRY SEENEconomists Find Value in  
Lessons Learned Since  
"Boom" DaysMERCHANTS BUYING  
FOR ACTUAL NEEDSChanges in Merchandising  
Reacting to Aid of Pro-  
ducer and Consumer

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Styles, national advertising, moving pictures, the radio, nationally circulating journals and a good lesson taught by the boom of 1920 and its consequent depression, are believed by a number of manufacturers, merchants, economists and bankers, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to be bringing about far-reaching changes in American industry and the distribution of goods.

The changes, they believe, will, on the one hand, have an important influence in smoothing out the alternate booms and depressions with which business has traditionally been hampered, and, on the other hand, will give the average purchaser a better range of more desirable goods, at about the same or possibly even less money.

Mass production is found to be undergoing a severe test. After having become the dominant characteristic of American industry, and made possible, or even impelled the tremendous development of the country, it is now being challenged, and in many cases thwarted, by the very conditions and forces it has caused.

## Change of Name Needed

The big fact in the commercial life of the country today is what has been invidiously called, "hand-to-mouth buying," but what, from the point of view of retail dealers and others who do it, deserves some more constructive name, such as "close merchandising," or "buying for active stock." It means the practice by storekeepers in virtually all lines of goods, as well as persons in almost all kinds of industry who formerly purchased goods in large orders, of purchasing in as small quantities as convenient, and as short a time as possible ahead of actual needs.

Except for some earlier tendency that was almost entirely kept systematic accounts of the stocks they had on hand, the practice, it is generally agreed, grew out of the serious depression in 1921 that followed the boom period from the close of the war to the middle of 1922.

The boom of 1919-20 had the usual effect of loading up stores and warehouses with a quantity of goods far in excess of what the buying public could consume in a reasonable time.

The secondary effect of depression that followed was that merchants were forced to stop purchases and manufacturers to curtail production. This boom, too, had extra force, because it caught the country in the midst of the railroad strike, and followed the war, and led to more than the usual excess of goods being manufactured because freight delays and stoppages caused so many repetitions of orders before the original ones could reach the markets.

## More Cautious Buying

As they gradually worked out from under the excess stocks, of course, merchants began buying cautiously, in as small quantities as possible. Manufacturers, too, after developing an excess of capacity due to war-time efficiency and post-war expansion, and faced with the necessity of stimulating demand in a crowded market, accepted the situation, increased the output of novelties and sold their goods in small lots, often direct to the dealers.

Now that, after the good year of 1923, the practice still continued.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

**Labor Day**  
Monday, September 7,  
being a legal holiday, The  
Christian Science Monitor  
will not be published.

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Foresters Use Tree  
Once Indian LookoutBy the Associated Press  
Lake Arrowhead, Calif., Sept. 5.

ONE of the valuable aids to the United States forestry service in this mountain resort section is a pine tree nearly 200 feet high, on the north shore of Lake Arrowhead.

The tree serves the ranger lookout even as it served Indian warriors scores of years ago in tribal wars. At the base of the pine, signs blazed in the past by the Indians may be seen dimly.

Today rangers keep continual watch in the upper branches for forest fires. They are equipped with powerful glasses and telephones, in contrast to the original lookouts' crude wigwag system.

EDUCATION POST  
WITH RELIEF IS  
COOLIDGE PLAN

Educators, However, Advise

Department Without  
Welfare Fetters

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP).—Despite the apprehensions of some educators that it would embrace too many activities, President Coolidge is standing firm in his opinion that a Department of Education and Relief along lines proposed by the government reorganization plan should be established.

The President has conferred on the proposal with Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, A. Lincoln Filene and Mrs. F. P. Bagley of Boston, who expressed the view that the new department should be confined to purely educational functions and should not include relief activities such as the public health service, veterans' bureau and other agencies.

Mr. Coolidge, however, it was said later, believes that the reorganization program approaches the question properly and that the proposed department should embrace all the activities suggested in it.

Another Dirigible  
In connection with the recent crash of the Shenandoah the President assumes that the Navy Department will want to replace the wrecked dirigible with one that can be used for military purposes.

Although he has received no information from the navy's plans, Mr. Coolidge considers it only natural that another airship should be wanted. Under the terms of the Versailles Treaty the Los Angeles, built in Germany, cannot be used for naval purposes.

The Administration intends to do all it can during the next few years. It was also revealed at White House, to encourage voluntary railroad consolidation in the hope that it will not be necessary to force groupings of carriers.

This program of President Coolidge was outlined with the added statement that in his opinion consolidation was a necessary forerunner of readjustment of the Nation's freight rate structure.

Voluntary Mergers  
The President was said to believe that the immediate concern of Congress should be to pass whatever legislation is needed to help bring about voluntary mergers. In the event results contemplated are not obtained it was indicated that the President would favor legislation designed to force consolidation.

Following the President's study of the proposed tax reduction, Mr. Coolidge was represented as believing the reduction, if made, would be made applicable to incomes of this year on which levies will be paid during the next year.

If this plan is approved by Congress, pressure will be brought to bear to have the new revenue act enacted into law before March 15, when first tax payments of the new year are due.

## RADIO LIGHTHOUSE

PROVES A SUCCESS

Sends Out Beam of Light and  
Telegraph Directions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 5.—Marconi's latest invention, the wireless lighthouse, which was tried out yesterday, proved a complete success. It is understood that the new system, which is founded on a directional beam wireless throwing a 15-degree beam from a revolving platform, and sending Morse code signals at the same time, will remove the danger of darkness and fog and will enable vessels to know their exact position regardless of weather conditions.

Yesterday Signor Marconi's yacht Elettra sailed from Dover with Signor Marconi and representatives of shipping companies and Government departments aboard. The yacht proceeded to round the Kent coast up the Thames Estuary to Southend, sending all the time in accurate touch with the experimental wireless lighthouse now in operation at South Foreland.

It is claimed the device is workable in any fog. The device is so simple that small fishing boats can carry it and receive directions up to 60 miles. When the Elettra steamed up the Thames guided from the South Foreland sending station, which was 28 miles away, Signor Marconi said: "It is likely that beam stations like this demonstrated today will be erected wherever we have need of lighthouses."

SHANGHAI URGED  
FOR PARLEY ON  
CHINESE DUTIESSir John Jordan Advises  
That City, Not Peking,  
for Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The alteration of the value of the forthcoming Chinese customs conference from Peking to Shanghai is advocated in a letter to the press here, by Sir John Jordan, formerly British representative to Peking and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps of that city.

Sir John welcomes the intimation made by F. B. Kellors, United States Secretary of State, that the conference will be broadened beyond the strict letter of the Washington treaty and continues that as the conference therefore has a unique opportunity of appealing to all sections of the Chinese Nation, it should "meet at Shanghai or some other neutral center, where provinces which are intimately affected and without whose co-operation no fiscal adjustment is practicable can take an active and untrammeled part in the negotiations."

"It is idle to suppose," Sir John continues, "that this can be the case in Peking, or that any arrangement made there will meet with any general measure of acceptance. Let us at any rate give the rest of China an opportunity of accepting the other and not exposing ourselves to the charge of dealing exclusively with the provincial Government."

The Times, in an editorial, tends to support Sir John's plea and adds that wherever the meeting is held "it would be no disadvantage to so complicated a technical matter, were one or two trained business men to be included, in the British mission."

BETTER GRADE DYES  
ARE BEING PRODUCEDProduction Declines But Quality  
Improves, Says Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—While production of dyes decreased to a considerable extent in this country in 1924, the United States Tariff Commission reports that American manufacturers have made great improvements in their products, producing dye of fastness never before attained in the domestic market.

The commission also reports the production decline, according to 27 per cent from 1923 to 1924, partly to decreased activity in domestic textile mills. The 1924 coal tax duty production by 78 firms was placed at 58,673,000 against 80,447,000 pounds for the preceding year. The value of dyes in 1924, valued at approximately 65,000,000 pounds valued at \$15,012,400, compared with 55,000,000 pounds valued at \$13,012,400.

The notable progress made in the manufacture of many valuable dyes and the high degree of fastness of the products, resulted in more than 60 dyes being manufactured in 1924 which were not produced the year before.

Land for Upper Mississippi  
Bird Refuge Being PurchasedHopes of Conservationists Soon to Be Realized, Depart-  
ment of Agriculture Announces

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The purchase of lands for the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, provided for by Congress, is now under way and the hopes of the conservationists who fostered the movement will soon be realized, the Department of Agriculture now announces.

The refuge, along the upper reaches of the Mississippi, is designed as a feeding and resting place for wild fowl and other migratory birds, and as a natural home for fur-bearing animals, game and other native plants, is also included in its scope.

The Isaac Walton League of America originated the idea of the refuge and urged the passage of the act which set aside the land. The refuge is one of the many areas needed for the perpetuation of migratory game birds and other forms of wild life.

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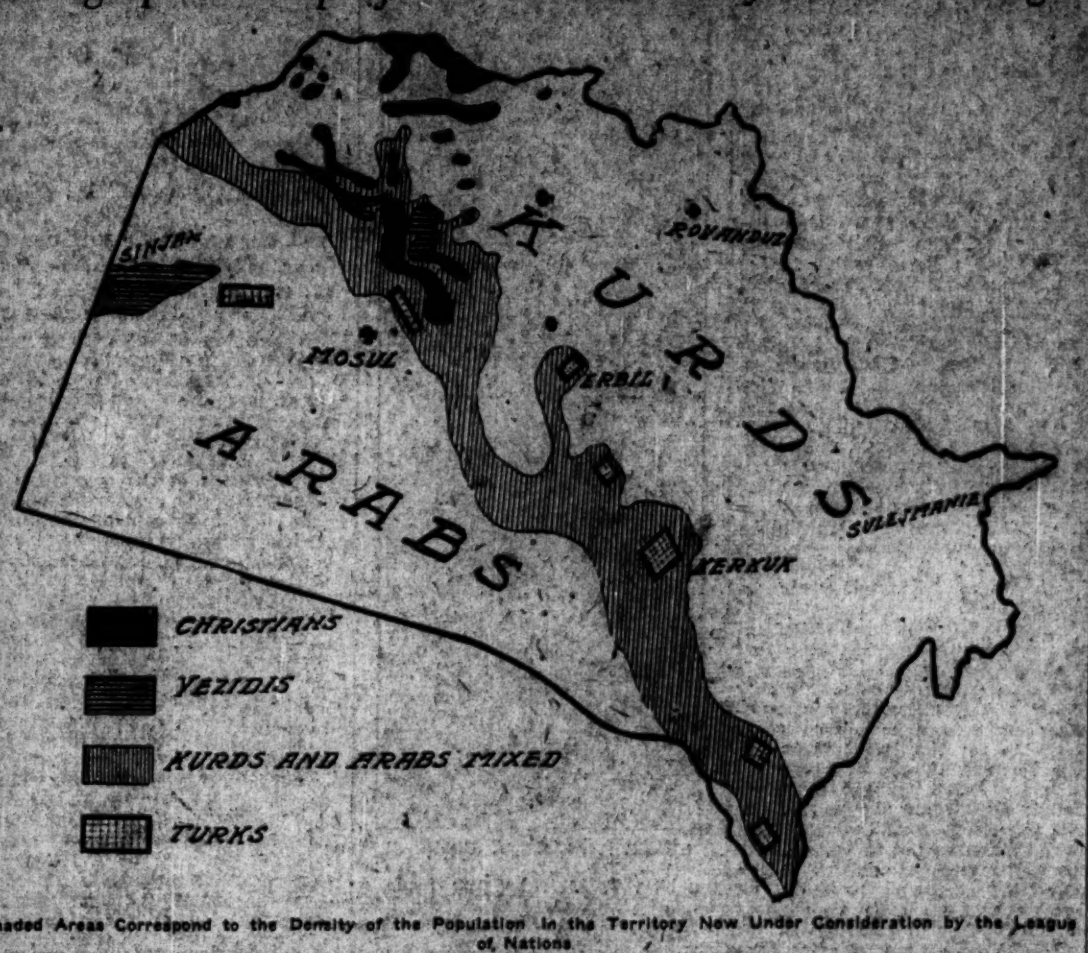
The Secretary of Agriculture has received authority to purchase lands for the new refuge, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, which maintains other wild life refuges of the Federal Government, will act as administrator.

Jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture within the refuge will extend to wild birds, game animals, fur-bearing animals, trees, wild flowers and plants, while the Department of Commerce will have jurisdiction with respect to fishes, and other aquatic animal life. The two departments are authorized to make suitable regulations governing hunting and fishing on the areas acquired.

The congressional act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$150,000 for the acquisition of overflowed lands on either side of the Mississippi in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for a distance of about 300 miles from Rock Island, Ill., to Wahabasha, Minn. The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for this year carried \$400,000 for beginning the work.

The superintendent of the new refuge has established headquarters in the post office building at Winona, Minn. He is actively engaged in locating available lands for purchase, in harmony with the desire of the department to be in position to

## Ethnographical Map of Mosul Submitted by Britain to League



Shaded Areas Correspond to the Density of the Population in the Territory Now Under Consideration by the League of Nations

Dispute Over Mosul Region  
Referred to SubcommitteeSubject Temporarily Disappears From Horizon  
Through League Council's Action

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP).—The dispute between Great Britain and Turkey over the Mosul region, one of the most troublesome subjects on the agenda of the present Council of the League of Nations, has disappeared temporarily from the Geneva horizon through the action of the Council in referring it to a subcommittee.

League circles, however, are uneasy over avoidance by Tewfik Rashed Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, of any assurance that his country would abide by the eventual decision of the Council with respect to the disposition of Mosul.

The subcommittee, composed of Albert N. Guani, Uruguay; M. Unden, Sweden, and Count Guilleme de Leon, Spain, was constituted with special reference to the Mosul dispute. It will employ Geneva methods of conciliation, trying to satisfy both countries. The matter may be allowed to drift for a week or two so as to permit time for calm discussion.

Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, British Colonial Secretary, at yesterday's session pressed the Turkish Foreign Minister to agree to abide by the council's decision. Colonel Amery declared that he could hardly imagine Turkey going back on its affirmative assurance in this respect, made at a previous session of the council.

The problem goes to the subcommittee with the views of Great Britain and Turkey apparently irreconcilable, both claiming the disputed territory in its entirety.

Austria's economic condition was said to look brighter after the meeting of the council's subcommittee on Austria, which was attended by Paul Palmiste, European economic director, detailed study of conditions in that country, and subsequently Austrian Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, authorized an announcement that the future of Austria was distinctly encouraging.

The Austrians are reported to be particularly desirous of obtaining the elimination of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann of Holland as Commissioner-General of Austrian Finances under the League, as they consider him over strict. They are declared also to be ready to insist upon a great lessening of League control, if not abandonment.

Monday will see the opening of the Assembly of the League, and it is expected that the League Council will elect President.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand, respectively, the German, British and French Foreign Ministers, it was reported, will be present.

ACTION ON NEW SHOE  
AGREEMENT REPEALED

HAYVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP).—Officers of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, in conference yesterday with representatives of the Hayverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association, refused to open negotiations upon a working agreement which will replace the existing pact on Jan. 1.

The union recently gave notice that they would withdraw from the present agreement on Dec. 31, and the conference yesterday was to discuss the union's withdrawal. The manufacturers desire some form of contract to replace the present pact, but the union refused to discuss terms business relations with the shoe men.

POTATO EXCHANGE DISSOLVES  
HOULTON, Me., Sept. 5 (AP).—Dissolution of the Maine Potato Exchange, a co-operative organization of 3500 Arundel and Piscataquis County farmers for the growing and marketing of potatoes, was announced yesterday by the management. It was said that large numbers of the members during the last few months had worsened their crop to dealers leaving an inefficiency for the exchange to handle.

New York City Bans  
Follies Over RadioFollies Over Radio  
New York, Sept. 5.

A NEW YORK city ordinance restricting the use of radio stations for the purpose of broadcasting political propaganda and announcements of a political nature, the broadcasting of such material is against the best interests of the public.

In granting the order, Justice Levy said in part:

"It was with substance I granted the application, but I was compelled to do so for the reasons stated in the order. Evidence has been presented showing that the public broadcasting station maintained at public expense has been used to disseminate political propaganda and announcements of a political nature. The broadcasting of such material is against the best interests of the public."

"BIG FELLOWS"  
ARE TARGETS  
OF DRY CHIEFCapt. Parker to Crusade  
Against Every Source  
of Liquor

Organization of the new prohibition administration under Capt. George A. Parker, who has now assumed full-time charge of New England enforcement, will be completed within the next few days, it was announced today, following a long conference which Captain Parker had with Rouben B. Sams, formerly acting director, at his office at 52 Chancery Street.

Two other developments growing out of the conference today were that Captain Parker will take direct control of the staff at once, and that Mr. Sams will continue possibly for a week or more as an official assistant to his successor. Mr. Sams is waiting orders from Washington for his transference to another post which he believes will most likely be in the New York area.

With Captain Parker in full authority, reorganization in the personnel of the enforcement staff is looked for, with the probability of several important changes in both the higher and lesser offices. He said today, however, that until next week at least there would be no rearrangement in the staff.

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PARIS ADDRESS  
FAVOR GENEVA  
PEACE PROTOCOLResolution, It Is Hoped,  
Will Influence Decisions  
of League of NationsPRECISE DEFINITION  
OF SANCTIONS NEEDEDStrong Appeal Made for Cam-  
paign Aimed to Unite Coun-  
tries Against War

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 5.—With certain protests against the application of sanctions, which constitute a new kind of war, the Universal Peace Congress almost unanimously passed a resolution which, it is hoped, will influence the decisions of the League of Nations at Geneva, since it represents the considered opinion of the peace organizations of 36 nations.

The resolution declares that the Geneva Protocol is still the most satisfactory system, hitherto proposed, and that it is the duty of the security pact, also permitting a general reduction of armaments.

This protocol is regarded as even now possible of adoption.

The congress manifested against it is principally based upon the difficulties raised by the grave problem of sanctions.

Regional Agreements  
The Congress called upon the League at least to inspire itself by the ideals of the protocol for a pacific settlement of international disputes.

It was recognized as an axiom that all aggressive wars were international crimes.

Second, that all engagements made by members of the League would be kept, and differences submitted to arbitration.

Third, a precise definition of aggressions and sanctions was needed.

Fourth, there must be a general reduction of armaments immediately after ratification of such protocol.

The congress expressed the opinion that the regional records now sought by certain groups of states should be considered merely as stages in the achievement of a universal pact for mutual guarantees, security, and disarmament.

Provisionally demanded by circumstances, should themselves contain the basic designs of the protocol. In the regional pacts there should not be any secret clauses. They should be open to all states.

They should be registered by the League of Nations.

Application of Sanctions  
The vexed problem of the application of sanctions to recalcitrant nations, which some members of the congress held would be a perpetuation of an encouragement of aggression in a fresh form, should be studied, says the congress. Juridical conditions should be elaborated which would place the sanctions above suspicion.

Finally, the strongest appeal is made to every association of pacific tendency throughout the world to begin an intense campaign to convert public opinion to the necessity of a world-wide agreement by which countries shall unite against war.

It was also desired that the constitution and working of the League of Nations were susceptible of much improvement.

NO ADVANCE SEEN  
IN PRICE OF MILK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5 (Special).—Milk prices in western Massachusetts will not be increased further this year, according to Harry E. Piper, press representative of the New England Milk Producers Association, who says that barring some unforeseen development in the next month the present retail milk prices will hold for the rest of the year.

On the whole, the outlook for the consumer appears bright to Mr. Piper. He says that herds will be returned to cattle barns soon and in November and December should be giving more milk because they will be fed a rich mixture of grains instead of being allowed to graze as at present.

VENEZUELAN OIL  
TO BE IMPORTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5 (Special).—The Gulf Refining Company's tank ship, after discharging 73,000 barrels of oil here, has started for Jamaica, Paragana, Venezuela, to bring to this port the first cargo of Venezuelan oil ordered here. Difficulty imposed by shallow draughts in inland waterways and governmental restrictions has hitherto impeded the importations of oil from Venezuela, except to Port Arthur, Tex. The company has conducted transportation experiments which, it is believed, will enable the shipping of cargoes large enough to warrant its largest tankers being employed in the direct trade with its refining and distributing station here.

SOMERSET TAX RATE  
TAKES DROP OF \$11.50

SOMERSET, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP).—The tax on the value of the largest tax-rate decreases in the State. The rate for this year, announced today, is \$22, compared with \$33.50 last year, a drop of \$11.50. The decrease is largely due to the election here of the Somerset Power Company, which will furnish power to Fall River, Taunton and Brockton.















## SUNSET STORIES

### The Hole in the Lawn

ROBIN discovered it one morning when he was romping on the lawn with Dusky, his dog. It was very round and so smooth that it looked as though it had been made with a very hard, smooth, round instrument. It didn't go straight down, but slanted just a bit, so he couldn't see the bottom nor tell how deep it was. It was a most interesting hole, about as big around as a 5-cent piece. Dusky thought it was interesting, too, and sniffed at it curiously.

"Come away, Dusky," called Robin, as he ran around to the back of the house.

"I wonder who made that hole," he said to himself. "I'm going to make one with this stick." And he picked up the two small sharp-pointed measuring stakes, with the long string between them, that he had seen his father use to get a straight line in the garden when he was planting seeds.

He dug the point of one stake into the ground and turned it round and round, but the earth was soft and crumbled away and the hole he had made looked rough and clumsy beside the one on the lawn.

"I'll find a harder place and then I can do it," he said.

So he ran over to the shade of the apple tree, where the grass grew and the earth was firm, and then with great care and much hard work, he forced the sharp point of the stick little by little into the ground and turned it round and round to make it smooth and even.

"That's better," he said, and then he and Dusky ran around to the front lawn again to look at the other hole.

The sun was shining brightly on it, and it seemed to him that something

dropped down from the top of the hole as he came up. He got down on his hands and knees and looked down, but because the hole slanted it was dark at the bottom and he couldn't see anything.

"That must be somebody's home," he said to himself, for he knew that many tiny busy creatures make their little homes in the ground or in the grass or under the leaves of plants and flowers. "Come away, Dusky," he called again. "You let that hole alone!"

"We'll watch it carefully," said Mother, when he told her about it, "and if we go quietly and slowly, and don't get between it and the sunshine, we shall probably find out who lives there."

And so they did. When it was cloudy or shady they never saw anything, but several times when the sun was shining brightly on the hole and they came up softly from the grass or under the leaves of plants and flowers, they saw a big round whitish ball that almost filled the top of the hole. A sudden motion or loud sound, and down dropped the ball to the shady bottom of the hole!

"What is it, Mother?" said Robin, curiously.

"It's the home of a wise spider," said Mother, "and the ball is her egg-case, which she brings up to let the heat of the sun hatch the eggs. Look carefully next time and you may see mother spider under the ball, holding it up in the sun." And he did. One day, when he looked into the hole, instead of seeing the egg-case, he saw a lot of little spiders running around the sides, and then he knew the eggs were hatched and mother spider's work was over.

"She was a good wise mother, wasn't she?" said Mother.

"Yes," said Robin, "and her hole was lots better than the one I made, and she didn't have a stick to make it with, either."

### A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IT IS not often that the Duke of Orleans, the pretender to the Throne of France, addresses a letter to his supporters, but recently he has written to the Duc de Luynes to deny reports that he has given up hope of ever returning to France and has become fully reconciled to his exile. By law he is not allowed to set foot in the country. He bewails this fact and writes:

"I have seen the amnesty open up the French frontiers to common criminals, rebels and deserters, while I, who have a consuming desire to serve my country, have never been vouchsafed that honor and blessing."

It should be observed that in no part of his letter does he make any allusion to monarchical ideas or claim any rights to the throne of France. The Royalists have steadily declined in numbers and in influence, and, although M. Leon Daudet sometimes makes a stir, it is largely because of his personality and savage attacks and not because of his Royalist significance.

#### Russia's New Move

Unquestionably the Russian Government sees in the proposed Franco-German pact something of a menace to its own diplomacy. It believes that an attempt is being made to encircle and isolate Russia. It attributes this design especially to England. If there were a general coalition of western Europe outside which stood Russia it is possible that in practice there would be opposition between the two camps of western and eastern Europe.

There is, of course, no need for such a division and many good Europeans hope that some day Russia, like Germany, will be included in the League of Nations. But, at any rate, this conception of diplomacy induces the Soviets to make overtures to France for the repayment of the Russian debts in part and so destroy any Franco-German alliance which might be pointed against Russia. At the same time, Russia is endeavoring to enter into still closer relations with Germany with the same object in view.

#### The West Indies

It would at present be altogether wrong to treat with real seriousness the proposal that France shall give up its West Indian islands to the United States and its possessions in the Pacific to Great Britain for the repayment of war debts. The proposal is, of course, an old one and has been dealt with in these columns. If it were possible to overcome national sentiments, it might be a good solution, but although the project is again put forward in the *Ere Nouvelle*, which is one of M. Caillaux's organs, general feeling is against any official steps being taken in this direction.

It may be true that the distant colonies do not aid France and, moreover, that they could be taken from France in given circumstances without a blow being struck. It may be true that democratic culture has not flourished in Martinique or Guadeloupe and that in French Guiana no progress is to be registered. It may be true that France would be well advised to concentrate its efforts on the development of northern Africa instead of scattering its efforts.

But when all is said and done, national sentiment would probably prove too strong for any such surrender even were it welcomed by America and by England.

#### A Socialist Promotion

History repeats itself often in France, and the appointment of M. Alexandre Varenne to be Governor-General of Indo-China has resulted in his repudiation by the Socialist Party. The post is an exceedingly lucrative one, and its holder is treated with the magnificence and pomp of a viceroy. It is a tempting offer to a Socialist, and it is not surprising that M. Varenne has accepted.

But the Socialist Party is extremely jealous of any of its mem-

bers who take up high administrative functions. M. Varenne has tried to draw a distinction between participation in the Government, which is clearly taboo by the party, and a nomination to an official post. The rank and file of the Socialists, however, will not admit the distinction. M. Varenne will probably follow the example of M. Briand, M. Doumergue, M. Millerand, M. Albert Thomas and several others who have been compelled by party discipline to move to the Right. It is a pity, for although M. Varenne has no special qualifications, it is probable that, like M. Doumergue, he will prove to be a satisfactory governor.

#### Bank Employees on Strike

No more unfortunate moment could have been chosen by the employees in the French banks to go out on strike than that which synchronizes with the launching of the great conversion loan by M. Caillaux. The 4 per cent loan which was intended to gather up the floating short-term Bonds de la Defense Nationale will probably be a success, but it is certain to be injured by the fact that the provincial banks in particular are obliged to close many of their guichets. The employees have considerable grievances and they have expressed them so far calmly and with dignity. But whatever sympathy one may have with the strikers, it is clear that their action at this time is detrimental to the national interests. It may prove to be that on the result of the appeal made by M. Caillaux the financial fate of France turns, and therefore anything which tends to reduce the response of the public is to be deprecated.

#### The Vatican and French Credit

An interesting point is raised in a letter which has been transmitted to me from a well informed reader. He points out that M. Herriot was chiefly opposed because he decided to abolish the Embassy at the Vatican. It was freely stated at the time that he had alienated a large section of the French public which refused its confidence and that the franc, therefore, depreciated.

Now that the Embassy is apparently to be maintained, the franc should, with the restoration of confidence in the Government, improve. In point of fact, it fell to a much lower level than it was under the Herriot Government. Has, then, the Vatican controversy no real relation to the financial situation? Should it not be pointed out that French well being is not necessarily bound up in blind subservience to Vatican politics?

In my own view there is considerable force in this contention and the impression should certainly not be allowed to persist that the French currency is dependent on good relations with the Vatican. At the same time, the question, like most financial questions, is complicated. The special hostility of the clerical party to the Herriot Government was, indeed, to some extent, responsible for the fall of the franc and it is, of course, easier to destroy confidence than to restore it. Most people will be inclined to blame the clericals for deliberately assisting in the depreciation of the franc, and that they had some success of an undesirable kind cannot be doubted. In the peculiarly delicate circumstances in which France is placed there is need for a temporary cessation of internal strife.

#### An International Conference

There has just been held an international conference privately promoted in the house of a Quaker lady, Miss Mary Kelsey, at Honfleur. One of the speakers was Norman Angell, and there were present among others Paul Odiet of the Palais International, M. Prudhommeau, and Lucie Dejardin. The writer was unable to accept an invitation to be present but sent for discussion a short account of The Christian Science Monitor Peace Plan which has attracted great attention in Europe.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Two Daughters of Amherst

AS THE names of Keats and Shelley have become inseparably linked with the passing of the years, so perhaps will those of Emily Dickinson and Helen Hunt Jackson, less famous, no less precious names, be joined by the generations of the future. The one, it is pretty safe to assume, will long hold her title of America's most distinctive woman poet, the other hers of America's most versatile woman writer. Their years were more nearly synchronous than were those of the English poets. Born and reared in the same quiet college town of Amherst, in Massachusetts, where Emily's father was of the town and Helen's of the gown, they were far more intimately and frequently associated. They were playmates, schoolmates, friends.

As very small children they shared the pastimes and secrets and delights of their villatic existence. A pleasant picture is that of the two at play beneath the spruces of the Dickinson garden of a summer's afternoon, the small Helen accompanied by the assurance, in a note from her mother, that "in case it prove not convenient to send her home, he (her father) will call for her in the chair toward nightfall, before the dew falls."

Both were nature children, friends with the birds and bees and blossoms, and even set apart from their playmates by the keenness of the keenest sense of the beautiful and the sublime, which marked the career of each. Their precociousness was apparent at a very early age in a talent for verse. Emily was always counting hers to the portfolio or to her personal correspondence, Helen experiencing publication in a small way.

Their devotion to each other was mutual and lifelong. In mature years "H. H." the courted, quoted, and imitated, the most brilliant, impetuous, and thoroughly individual woman of her time, returned again and again to Amherst, to invade the seclusion of the shy, sweet Emily, whom she acknowledged as her superior in genius and power, on whom she looked as something almost supernatural.

She would be driven into town, so it is recorded, with a pair of smashing gray horses, which were dramatically walked up and down before the Dickinson homestead while the two friends visited behind the closed blinds and in the strictest privacy. All her powers of persuasion, however, as she compared her own, were proved insufficient to induce the sensitive recluse to share her great gift with the world. Emily Dickinson was not only content, but actually preferred to await a posthumous fame.

For this very reason "H. H." was permitted during her lifetime and for a brief space thereafter to wear the title of America's chief of women poets. Her domestic, religious, and even her elegant and brilliant, appeal to the public of the seventies and the eighties. Her sonnets, lyrics, and odes won her high place with the critics. There were some, Emerson among them, who regarded her most favorably with the product of her masculine contemporaries.

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3545 to 3554 pages..... 1.64 dollar 1.64 dollar  
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3615 to 3624 pages..... 1.85 dollar 1.85 dollar  
3625 to 3634 pages..... 1.88 dollar 1.88 dollar  
3635 to 3644 pages..... 1.91 dollar 1.91 dollar  
3645 to 3654 pages..... 1.94 dollar 1.94 dollar  
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4325 to







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# JONES TO MEET HIS PROTEGE IN U. S. AMATEUR GOLF FINAL

Both Are Determined to Play Their Very Best  
Golf on the Difficult Links of the Oakmont  
Country Club Today

OAKMONT, Pa., Sept. 5 (AP)—Two young men from Atlanta are left in the final round of the national amateur golf tournament. Today, on the difficult links of the Oakmont Country Club, R. T. Jones, Jr., victor at Merion a year ago, will meet his bosom friend, Watts Gunn, for the 1925 title. Jones, who won the title last year, and Gunn attempting to win his first title of note.

When Jones arrived at Oakmont a week ago in an automobile that also carried Gunn, he predicted that the youngster would go far in the tournament, but what has been done undoubtedly is far beyond the hopes of Jones himself. The champion, it may well be believed, had no idea that he would have to defeat this same little friend to retain the title he has held for the past year.

In winning into the final again, Jones conquered George Von Elm of Los Angeles, the runner-up, in a repechage, and a play-off, which was under par. From the time Jones scored two birdies at the first and second holes, he never was headed, and at the end of the morning round he led by four holes.

Gunn, whose record of 42 holes for five under par in his previous matches had been the tournament leader, came out of the hole at the first hole, but was out of the hole at the second hole, and at the end of the morning round he was in a hole.

"Bobby gives me four strokes at home in our matches," Gunn said. "I am trying to win this championship," he said, "but I am proud of what he has done in this championship than of anything I have ever done myself, but I will beat him if I can. I hope the one wins who plays the better golf."

Gunn has played some of the best golf of the tournament in eliminating V. L. Bradford Jr. of Patterson Heights, Pa., J. W. Sweetser, the former champion, and R. A. Jones Jr. It will be remembered that Jones put out the medalist, R. K. Mackenzie of Washington, D. C., in the morning round, the power of which he is capable of going around in one under par in the morning and playing par during the afternoon.

Six years ago, Jones a youngster, then lost to D. C. Herron in the final on the same course.

OAKMONT, Pa., Sept. 5 (By the Associated Press)—Georgia, through which a great general cut a swath to the sea, more than 100 miles ago, had revenge today on the field of Oakmont, scene of the national amateur golf championship, for two of its sons, R. T. Jones, Jr., and the illustrious Watts Gunn, continued their march from Atlanta to victory.

They started where Sherman started many years ago, on the links of Merion, and they ended where they started, on the links of Oakmont, side by side, the greatest of friends, one the pupil, the other the champion. And today, from home, they were met by their enemies on the same field they swept clean today, for the amateur crown. Champion Jones, victor in 1924 at Merion, conquered today's second round, and he faced there in the final, George Von Elm, of the Rancho Golf Club of Los Angeles, who had won the title last year and 9; yesterday the score was 7 and 6.

Gunn, who eliminated the former champion, J. W. Sweetser, by an overwhelming margin in Thursday's play, had a more serious contest in R. A. Jones Jr., but finally won by a 45-foot putt at the thirty-third green to end the morning round he led by one hole.

The champion, who had experienced comparatively little opposition in gaining his way to the semifinal, met today in a hole-in-one, and he won by a 45-foot putt at the thirty-third green to end the morning round he led by one hole.

After a half at the third, Von Elm's ball again went into the traps at the right and only a nighty cut with his club lifted it to the fairway. He lost a half at the fifth was off his game. At least the smile left his face as he pointed condemnably to a hole in the hole, but his ball had been buried so deeply that no golfer could bring it out well.

It is a short hole, 172 yards, with a narrow-necked creek sloping away from the tee. Jones found the green, but the Californian, fighting desperately to regain lost ground, saw his ball hit the sand with a heavy thud and go out of sight. He chipped from one trap to another three times and then gave up.

Von Elm, beaten in the first few holes, played some excellent shots during the day, one of which, a pitch at the ninth, gave him an eagle. The ball dropped within five feet of the cup. Again, after passing the turn, he molded a birdie 3 at the eleventh by virtue of a 30-foot putt, which gave him a 20-foot putt, but he could not contend with the birdie 4 that Jones gained at the long twelfth, the hole was destined to end the match on the next round.

The coast entrant again cut into the champion's lead by sinking a 35-foot putt at the short thirteenth for a birdie 2.

The end of the morning round found Von Elm four holes behind Jones. In the afternoon they played into a heavy wind but the champion again went after birdies and found his first at the nineteenth with drive, iron and two putts, while his adversary's putter failed and his disadvantage was greater still another when he came out of a trap at the twenty-second to within six feet of the cup and went down in one putt.

For a time thereafter there was a lull in the champion's offensive which was punctuated by one of the best shots made in the tournament when Von Elm, coming out of trouble with a spoon at the twenty-fifth, sent his ball sailing 200 yards to come to rest four inches from the cup. The resultant birdie 2 cut his opponent's lead to six holes and another birdie at the twenty-eighth reduced it to a

# SIMMONS HAS GOOD CHANCE FOR HONORS

Philadelphia Star Is Gaining  
on Veterans in Batting

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Simmons, colorful star of the Athletics, is the player battling the veterans, Cobb and Speaker, with another veteran, Heilmann, showing just around the corner, for batting honors in the American League.

Speaker, leader of the Indians, returned to the game after a long absence, appearing at bat just once during the week, but that was enough to add one point to his average, giving him a mark of .391. Simmons is third with .374 and Heilmann is fourth with .373. The figures are based on games including Wednesday's.

Home runs were few and far between during the week. Meusel of the Yankees, however, smashed out two, giving him the lead with 27.

Other league batters: Wingo, Detroit .352; Slater, St. Louis .350; Lamar, Philadelphia .343; Collins, Chicago .347.

Cuyler of Pittsburgh was the big star of the National League. He went on a batting campaign that carried him to fourth place for an average of .355. Harper of Philadelphia also is hitting at this figure but he has not participated in as many games. Cuyler has been doing well in the National League, but he has been doing poorly in the American League.

Other leading batters: Blakes, St. Louis .350; Roush, Cincinnati .350; Wheat, Brooklyn .347; Cox, Brooklyn .345; Stock, Brooklyn .344.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
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San Francisco .339 22 35 .390  
San Diego .338 21 36 .374  
Los Angeles .337 20 37 .358  
Houston .336 19 38 .342  
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St. Louis .334 17 40 .310  
Cincinnati .333 16 41 .294  
Brooklyn .332 15 42 .278  
Philadelphia .331 14 43 .262  
Chicago .330 13 44 .246  
Cleveland .329 12 45 .230  
New York .328 11 46 .214  
San Francisco .327 10 47 .198  
San Diego .326 9 48 .182  
Los Angeles .325 8 49 .166  
Houston .324 7 50 .150  
Pittsburgh .323 6 51 .134  
St. Louis .322 5 52 .118  
Cincinnati .321 4 53 .102  
Brooklyn .320 3 54 .086  
Philadelphia .319 2 55 .070  
Chicago .318 1 56 .054  
Cleveland .317 0 57 .038  
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# FURTHER PRICE ADVANCE MADE BY SECURITIES

Considerable Strength and  
Activity by Many Lead-  
ing Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Despite the approach of a double holiday, which is usually the occasion for a readjustment of speculative accounts and a restriction of new commitments, stock prices made substantial progress on the upside in today's brief session of the market.

Group movements were again in evidence, with the motors, foods, shipping and local traction making the best showing. Seasoning dividend-paying issues were also well bought, with U. S. Steel common under steady accumulation in apparent anticipation of a favorable tonnage statement next week.

Pierce-Farrell common and Dodge Brothers common led the advance in the motors, being taken in large blocks.

Buying of the rails centered in the St. Paul, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Texas & Pacific and Pittsburgh & West Virginia issues.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Pre-holiday influences restricted trading in the bond market early today without unduly affecting prices.

Normal buying for rental distribution was sufficient to maintain the firm tone which has recently been in evidence, notwithstanding the fact that German 7s again attracted attention by establishing a new high record of 98 1/2, while French 5s railroad and municipal issues continued to forge ahead.

Strong spots in the domestic list included St. Paul Railroad Junior Bond, Florida, Western & Northern T. N. Norfolk & Southern B. and Sinclair Oil Co. Liberty bonds were irregular.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The severe let-down in the market comes as a much-needed corrective to an over-extended position. The decline in the stock market has been eliminated and the market is thereby the healthier. In the un-expectedly positive reaction, the market has advanced to unprecedented prices. A further correction of these individual stocks may be necessary, but there are also many sound reasons for the recovery at such a time to recall that no business situation confronts us now as five years ago.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We have never yet had a bull market the progress of which has been interrupted at various times by an overbought condition. This market enjoyed an unusually long period of recovery, and it would hardly be surprising if the market were to develop a new peak. The recovery marked the end of the worst phase that developed earlier in the week. But we would not wish to overstate the case as to the strength. We have no preconceived idea as to when the market will reach its peak. The general outlook is encouraging and we feel little to suggest that the bull market has already culminated.

Schirmer, Althoff & Co., Boston: Some day the market will be able to start downward and it is not going to be merely a corrective movement. The decline in the stock market has been eliminated and the market is thereby the healthier. In the un-expectedly positive reaction, the market has advanced to unprecedented prices. A further correction of these individual stocks may be necessary, but there are also many sound reasons for the recovery at such a time to recall that no business situation confronts us now as five years ago.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Unless the present generation is inherently more conservative or finds an outlet for its life funds in foreign securities, or something else, another wild market of the proportions of 1901 and 1902 may be just ahead.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that although the market is undergoing a badly needed corrective movement, there is still ample room for further advance. The decline in the stock market has been eliminated and the market is thereby the healthier. In the un-expectedly positive reaction, the market has advanced to unprecedented prices. A further correction of these individual stocks may be necessary, but there are also many sound reasons for the recovery at such a time to recall that no business situation confronts us now as five years ago.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: There is likely to be little doing today. The market will not get its test until next week. While probably no new price advances will be reached, there is a possibility that the market will be able to start downward and it is not going to be merely a corrective movement.

Horowitz & Weeks, Boston: While anticipating that further reaction will develop immediately, we believe that it is apparent that stocks will be well bought whenever they do react and that such reaction will not be price-cutting to the low points of last Thursday. We would, accordingly, make up our minds to buy oil, rail, and especially the utilities on any recession from now on.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The long expected reaction has begun to show signs of realization, but the moderate character of the reaction is such as to give no indication of what to expect on November 1. The market has declined as necessary to adjust the level which has been carried beyond normal long continued speculative over-optimism.

Mississippi River Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Ohio Fuel Corporation declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Manitowishippi declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Boston Elevated Railway Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Steel Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Midland Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

John C. Penney Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Kentucky Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices									
	High	Low	Open	Close	Sales	High	Low	Open	Close
Adams Ex.	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	100	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2
Adv-Ru pt.	55 1/2	55 1/8	55 1/8	55 1/8	600	600	59 1/2	600	59 1/2
Alj. Reduc.	106	106	106	106	9800	9800	98 1/2	9800	98 1/2
Ajax Rub.	106	106	106	106	160	160	159 1/2	160	159 1/2
					100	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2



NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR  
THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Iron, No. 2 P.M.	21.70	21.50	21.10
Silver	72 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2
Lead	9.50	8.75	8.60
Tin	52.75	53.25	52.12 1/2
Copper	14.85	14.60	13.50
Rubber, rib sm shes	84	85	27
Cotton, Mid Uplands	22.85	24.50	25.80
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	35.00	37.00
Print cloths	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Firm	8.02 1/2	7.98	8.57 1/2

[illegible]

55%	50%	4	*Stand G&E pf.	4000
77%	55	5	Stewart-Warn	9200
79%	61	6	Stromberg	11000

53 1/4	57	53 1/4 - 5%	*Ex-dividend.
70 3/4	87 1/4	69 1/4 + 1%	Total sales for
70 1/4	63	69 1/4 - 2 1/2%	\$,221,000 shares; b

Ex-rights:  
 week: Stocks, 5,591,000 shares; last week  
 bonds, \$46,195,000; last week, \$51,515,000.

Address THE JOY HOUSE, Alfred,  
York.







## EDITORIALS

As is customary at this season of the year, American travelers in great numbers are returning from vacation trips beyond seas, and are delivering themselves of doleful reflections on the state of Europe. Few sports are more popular in the United States than what is called in lordly phrase "submitting to an interview." Ship reporters are numerous and eager for space. The homing voyager is usually fagged with much sight-seeing, while the impoverished state of his pocket leads him to regard with malevolence the lands which have reduced him to penury. Moreover it is the fixed conviction of the average 100 per cent American that customs and mental states different from his own must necessarily be wrong.

Just at present the fashion is to depict Europe as an "armed camp," and to prophesy another world war at an early date. It is true enough that in continental Europe there are more men under arms than there were before the conflagration of 1914. But over against this may be set the fact that never in the world's history has there been such earnest and general discussion in Europe of means for assuring continued peace. The conferences concerning the protocol, the security pact and the World Court have engaged the attention of European statesmen in the last few months to an extent which encroached seriously upon their more domestic problems. West of Russia and north of the Bosphorus there is not a government which is not earnestly desirous of peace and intelligently endeavoring to assure it. The traveler in Europe who comes into touch with the governing classes speedily learns that many abnormal conditions are permitted, and international scandals tolerated, because they cannot be corrected without at least a threat of war, and no statesman desirous of continuing in office will venture upon such a threat.

The present situation of Turkey before the nations affords a most striking illustration. Turkey emerged from the war beaten and bankrupt. The moment for her expulsion from Europe, and for freeing the Dardanelles seemed to have arrived. Nay, more. It had arrived, but dissension and jealousy on the part of the Powers resulted in the revival of a moribund nation, and the swift snatching of victory out of the jaws of defeat by the Turks.

At Lausanne the representatives of the Powers of Europe acquiesced in a treaty which was disgraceful to each one of them, simply because they saw no alternative to that acquiescence save war. Kemal with a disorganized and ill-equipped army back of him, had but one argument—namely his willingness to fight. Rather than risk another conflict Great Britain, France, Italy, all surrendered supply to the Turk. Today the inevitable result is seen in the scarcely concealed purpose of Kemal to reject the decision of the League on the Mosul issue if that decision be not to his liking. He has confidence that however he flouts the League, however arrogant may be his attitude toward Great Britain, his antagonist in the Mosul controversy, he need fear no consequence. The Turks are a fighting people, loving war for its own sake. Europe as a whole, and England especially, will have no more of war.

We cite the Mosul case as an illustration merely of the European aversion to war. The whole tone of the English press, as shown by the Monitor yesterday, was against any insistence upon national rights or acceptance of new national obligations that might lead to war. This same public sentiment is apparent in the nations of continental Europe. Where large armaments are maintained it is because of fear of war. Remove that fear by the acceptance of the pending peace pact, and the armies will disappear. This is as true of Poland as of France. What is sought is security, and no one who lived through the period of the World War will wonder that on this subject the peoples of Europe are still a nervous.

It is a poor service that those who give out alarmist interviews at the dock are doing the world. Europe is working, and saving as never before. Nor have her people or her governments ever been so fixedly determined upon the maintenance of peace as they are today.

Perhaps no strike which has taken place in an important so-called basic industry in the United States within recent years has caused less apprehension than that recently ordered in the anthracite mining sections by labor union officials. This refusal on the part of the public to regard the matter seriously is due wholly to the supposition that a true satisfactory, or least acceptable, to the mine operators and their employees will soon be agreed upon. It has been declared, not of course by those immediately in sympathy with organized labor in America, that the solidarity of the unions has been greatly impaired by the conditions of prosperity which prevail generally. No strike, even in so important an industry as the one affected, can long be maintained without the sympathetic and active aid of affiliated or related organizations. Workers in other industries, no matter how greatly they may deplore the plight of the anthracite miners, apparently are too busy and too prosperous to think of quitting their own jobs upon the uncertainty of being able to help those in economic distress.

However the dispute in the coal district may be regarded, it must be admitted that the present is an inopportune time in which to resort to the almost futile and entirely discredited strike as a weapon of offense. In many of the industries where laborers naturally sympathize with the striking miners are employed, wage earners, especially since the war period, have become shareholders and working partners with the representatives of capital.

These, as well as millions of others, have been able in recent years to acquire substantial equities in homes for themselves and their families. They have become, in other thousands of cases, owners of automobiles, upon some of which, it may be presumed, deferred payments will from time to time fall due. A million others have bought radio sets and other devices for amusement. The children of these families pass daily by the abandoned saloons to school houses and colleges. The men who toil to maintain families and households cannot afford to strike with only the remote hope of aiding those who are little more than strangers to them.

It is not an effort to prejudice the case of the striking miners to suggest the probability that the cause of organized labor as a whole has been injured by the calling of the present walkout. It is an open secret among those in a position to know the facts that the membership in labor unions in the United States is much smaller than in recent years. The enforced mixing of labor in politics has estranged, it appears, thousands of workers in the United States who have been unwilling to vote against what they regarded the best interests of themselves and their families. Dissension and strife do not greatly thrive in times of industrial prosperity. The full dinner pail, the chugging automobile, and the growing balance in the savings bank of building association, afford their own answer to all the theorists who preach discontent.

Deductions that may contribute to the ultimate solution of that paramount question of what is a fair rate for the public service monopolies to charge may be drawn from a letter addressed by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to that State's Public Utilities Commission criticizing the recent decision allowing the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company increases totaling about \$8,000,000 annually. Since modern public service utilities are virtually freed from the adjusting influence of competition, and the tendency is toward higher rates generally, the situation in Massachusetts is almost universally interesting and rises above the simple case of rates to the broader field of governmental regulation. Telephone companies, like gas, electricity and similar utilities, are no longer private concerns, and the Government cannot ignore the fact that a vested public interest is involved which must be protected. To insure this protection, commissions are set up as the machinery, but they must, reasonably, care for the interest of both the public and the companies. Consequently, they have gradually grown to act more and more as judicial bodies, and as such, in a great majority of cases, render their decisions only on the evidence brought before them.

Before resorting to the extreme advised by Mayor Curley of Boston, who urges the enforced resignations of the commissioners in a letter criticizing the Governor for lack of action, perhaps it would be wiser to consider the situation carefully to see if it is not the commission and its limitations, rather than the individual members, that need attention.

Evidence appears to be one of the keys to the problem that should be studied carefully, especially since there is such a marked difference of opinion regarding the rates which finds the companies on one side with a mass of technical and statistical data, and the public on the other, with most of its evidence consisting only of a desire for lower rates. There are several references in Governor Fuller's letter which must be regarded as having an important bearing upon the functioning of a government by commissions. One clue may be found where he said: "I recognize, of course, that from the standpoint of evidence submitted, the commission should be better able to judge the matter than I." But he hastened to add that he believed the rate too high, and in stating that he reflected the sentiment of many citizens who are in the same position as himself and who have no evidence to submit to upset the contentions of the company. After confessing his inability to alter the decision, the Governor does advise the Public Utilities Commission "that the strictest scrutiny should be kept, not only of the revenue of the company but of their expenditures, with a view to reducing the rates at the earliest possible opportunity."

The first statement referred to may fairly be said to indicate simply a doubt as to the merit and sufficiency of the "evidence" upon which the decision was made. The second statement urges careful scrutiny of expenditures and revenues which go to make up the "evidence," and thereby presents a momentous and possibly vital question.

These commissions have sat more as judicial bodies before which evidence is presented and upon which the decision is made, than as investigators or fact-finders to protect the rights of the public. If such commissions are to "scrutinize" the expenditures of such companies successfully, the possibilities are interesting, to say the least. While the commission did comment on the increases in salaries granted by the telephone company, it is problematical whether such a body is qualified to pass judgment on the reasonableness of salaries of telephone employees and officials. It will be equally as difficult for a political appointee to determine the relative value of the vast quantity of highly specialized equipment, even if it is bought from a parent company that has as its first consideration the interest and welfare of its protégé.

Competition formerly regulated these factors to a certain extent, but with the elimination of competition there is created and placed upon the officials of such monopolies a tremendous responsibility. It requires no stretch of imagination to visualize rising salaries and the payment of top prices for service and equipment if there is no restraining brake. The rising tide of salaries and higher prices for equipment, the control of which now rests with the company, immediately swells the expenditures, and, as such, "evidence" upon which the common denominator of rates is arrived at, as the commission form operates at present. The fact is that

while the telephone company, in this instance, naturally feels that it needs the increase already put into effect and has convinced the commission of this need, there are further indications that the case is not finally settled. It is noted the commission, when granting the increases, said that it hoped the dividends might some day be reduced from 8 to 7 per cent, but explained that it had no power over that phase of the situation, as the concern was a New York company. It was suggested that the Legislature look into this matter, as it probably will do during the coming winter.

September must undoubtedly be regarded as the month when the musical season opens in New York, the city where the chief activities of the American concert circuit originate. The precise moment may not yet have become a matter of custom; but whereas for the last few years it has been late in the month, it is now without question early. Indeed, the time of beginning may with considerable positiveness be set down as Labor Day.

To managers who direct the engagements of famous singers, violinists and pianists, the date may seem to be some weeks further on. At their conferences, a definite point, like Oct. 15, may even be fixed upon as regular and authentic. But their action will not alter the case essentially. The season starts when people resume the practice of going out evenings to listen to the public performance of first-class music; and that, on the evidence of current showbills, is Labor Day, or perhaps even a day or two before.

Formerly, the music season began with what was known as the social season. It could by no means, in the thinking of managers, begin any earlier. When certain women of wealth and standing left their country estates and opened their town houses, the fiddles struck up. This may be said to have been the situation twenty-five years ago. In the next decade, a change, whether from the war or other cause, came about; and in the present decade, the popular note, and no longer the social, is that which dominates the harmony.

Speaking of the social influences of music, they should not be thought of as having disappeared. For they have merely shifted. The type of woman that was nothing more than a sort of leader of the grand march has been supplanted by one that seeks to make some achievement in art. The recent type uses the music room of her town house, or the ballroom of her club, for bringing to notice a new artist, or for presenting important new music before a special audience. Again, speaking of the music season, this, in the larger cities of the United States, has nowadays a summer as well as a winter beginning. There occur a spring and an autumn gap, so variously ordered, however, that somewhere good music is always sounding. In a national view, then, the music season never begins, being continuous. According to a truer description, it merely has its rhythms and its accents.

## Editorial Notes

Some figures, as of the year 1922, just collected by the Federal Census Bureau of the United States, relative to the question as to whether prohibition has increased, or decreased mental disorders in the country, merit the widest publicity. These statistics have been gathered from forty-seven of the forty-eight states of the Union and comprise the first nationwide data since 1910 on the number of alcoholic patients admitted to hospitals and other institutions. Here is the table:

Division	1922	1910
New England States.....	5.7	3.5
Middle Atlantic States.....	5.7	11.0
East North Central States.....	4.3	10.0
West North Central States.....	2.9	7.8
South Atlantic States.....	1.9	8.0
East South Central States.....	1.4	7.3
West South Central States.....	2.2	8.1
Mountain States.....	4.5	13.2
Pacific States.....	4.3	15.7

It is worth noting also that Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission, has stated that while alcoholic cases in institutions for the insane throughout the country have decreased more than one-half since 1910, mental disease from other causes continues to increase in proportion to population.

There is a splendid example of altruism and foresight in the reforestation program of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which, according to a dispatch to the Monitor from Longview, Wash., is replanting trees on its tracts as the logs are being cut. A forest engineer was employed to work out a substantial plan for reforestation, and as a result of his study thousands of trees—cedar, fir, hemlock, and some others not native to that section—are being planted. Measures also are being taken to guard against fire by disposal of slash and by a carefully organized forest patrol. Neither those who are deriving profits from this company, nor their children, can hope to benefit from this reforestation plan in a material way. It may be generations before the trees come into commercial value. There is, therefore, a broadness of vision to this enterprise that is delightfully refreshing in view of the oft-repeated tales of present-day commercial greed and exploitation.

Many as are the interesting professions followed by men and women today, probably but few recently instituted occupations equal in some respects the one created by the demand for leaders in nature study for summer camps and resorts. To satisfy this demand, moreover, opportunities for special study are being offered in various parts of the United States. For instance, the Yosemite School for Field Natural History was organized this season at the Yosemite National Park. Then, too, the Museum of Natural History in New York City has recently opened a museum of live insects in the Palisades Interstate Park, for the purpose of instructing students in their study, and a course in field biology in the Allegheny Mountains, promoted by the Pittsburgh Nature Study Club, has been conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. Many, indeed, are the ways of making a living today.

## When the Music Season Begins

## The Mystery of the Pacific

BY MARC T. GREENE

From Easter Island, in the southeastern Pacific, to the tip of Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, 14 north and longitude 135 east, the distance is more than 5,000 miles. Yet, as brief reference to a map of the Pacific will reveal, throughout this entire distance, in almost direct alignment, there is a series of island groups, most of them coral atolls large and small.

There are the Palmyra, the Marshall, or northern Cook Islands, the Gilberts, the Marshalls, and the Carolines. Each group is represented by a few small dots upon the average map of the great ocean; each is divided by hundreds of miles from its nearest neighbor; and around the atolls the sea is so deep, even within a few rods of the shores, as often to be measurable in fathoms of miles rather than fathoms.

How these islands originated and where, in respect of geologic time, as well as of the cause of this extraordinary direct alignment for such a tremendous distance, is the real mystery of the Pacific, to which all other riddles puzzling investigators for centuries are subsidiary. For a solution of it would mean, beyond much doubt, an explanation of all the rest.

All these islands, except Easter and Guam, those at the extreme ends, are, as we have seen, coral atolls. That is to say, they are the work of the tiny coral insect which, building upon one another ever toward the sea's surface through countless ages, at last creates a low island upon which dust falls, bits of shell scatter and particles from the sea and air build place until material is formed for vegetation and the support of human life.

The palm-tree takes root and presently an article of commerce is produced, and men build themselves settlements but a few feet above the sea's level and surrounded by unfathomable depths. But before the white man ever came to these atolls, before he had even learned that the fruit of the coconut tree had a commercial value, indeed before he had even heard of the Pacific, there was a race of people upon each island.

How and when these people, especially the Polynesians, came, and whence they came, have been explained in widely varying and unconvincing theories. But the latest and soundest theory is that which assumes a close connection between the origin of these, and other Pacific islands, and the existence upon them of their original peoples.

The hypothesis upon which this theory is based is, of course, the existence of a prehistoric Pacific continent, which, like the fabled Atlantis, stretched in its hundreds of leagues across the sea, and which in all likelihood had its land connection with the Asiatic continent whence there came the Papuan race of the western Pacific, and almost certainly the Polynesian of the eastern and mid-Pacific islands.

That such a continent, peopled by a mighty race with its civilization scarcely less matured than that of the Aztecs and the Mayas, existed, there are many convincing evidences, not only in the physical character of the islands which are presumed to be the remnants, if not the remains, of that continent, but also in the traditions, the folklores and the nature and peculiarities of the original inhabitants themselves.

We have seen that practically all the island groups from Easter to Guam are coral atolls, large and small; that is, older or younger in geologic time. The atoll we know to be built upward microscopically, bit by bit, from beneath the sea, until it finally appears above the surface.

It left Easter, with his Vikings, were to come back to discover America in his same old ship today, he difficulty would be not so much reaching the land, as being reached himself when he got there. Three Norwegian followers in his footsteps, so to speak, sailed the good but not very big vessel, *Farsholmen*, in from the open sea the other day, and dropped anchor at Guadalupe in the afternoon of a gusty morning. The atoll was another ship before her, but when the official inspection cutter, which usually noses up beside its towering quarry, tried to come up to her, the wash from the prow and then from the propeller kept shoving her away. The cutter, which arrives alongside the 40,000-ton Leviathan with the abandon of a gun, fighting the waves, has given up the idea of falling back on its most accomplished maneuver to get a line to the twelve-ton *Farsholmen*. As an official greeting from the United States to the intrepid visiting sailors, in fact, the call was a little unceremonious, though when it finally arrived, it surely lacked nothing in delivery.

The phonograph, like the provincial penny, seems destined to pay a return visit to homes from which it has been all but banished. The radio, which for a time has taken most of the "bucancy" out of its sales and superseeded, if not stolen, its thunder, has turned out to be the bearer of bright ideas. The jagged beam of light which the radiocasting companies have the voice produce to let them know that at least the familiar squawks are on the wave when it first takes the air, has given rise to the idea of the phonograph companies the idea for recording sound by having the beam of light play on a photographic film. It finds that the needle groove on the record can thus be made far finer, and many more yards of melody included. While the new method is still being experimented with, it appears that a plain man can be made with enough grooves to last the needle for an hour. Since the owner can call his own tune, and since the record, also during the first months at least, is reasonably free from the early forer of static, this should restore the phonograph to its corner in the parlor, where its usefulness, like that of the radio, will be limited only by the listening power.

The increasing neighborly feeling for South America in the United States, as well as the number of intended automobiles represented by this country's manufacturing capacity, were manifest when the delegates to the Pan-American Road Congress at Buenos Aires, to continue from Oct. 2 to 13, sailed on the Santa Ana to pave the way, both figuratively and literally, for smoother business contacts. With an eagerness one hopes will at least be decorously concealed, they will pour forth North America's road-building experience as that South America may both profit and give profit by entering at once into the joys of present-day construction. Many North American motorists, no doubt, will be inclined to push this good will even further, and say that if any South American engineers want a little more practice before extending their work at home, they can have come to use a number of roads in this country, which no amount of their experimenting could possibly make worse.

How garrulous New York is becoming may be seen from the fact that the telephone company the other day connected its five hundred-thousand instrument in Long Island. Twelve years ago, when the city was 205,000, and as the company is greatly enlarging its equipment in the belief that this year's will be larger, the public is soon going to have a hard time making its familiar remarks about the service sound convincing.

The ordinary tourist can now go to Europe comfortably in his best clothes. Third class, which in the not very long departed past went under the accurate designation of "steerage," has now graduated from the trugrancy of onion stew to the undiluted and much more invigorating smell of the salt sea air. Ocean travel has been made not only safe, but pleasant, for democracy. Before the strict immigration law, when the objective of a steadily increasing part of Europe was to get into the United States, the "steerage" quarters were little more than crates into which the voyagers were packed with considerably less ceremony than sardines. Today, however, when the less desirable parts of the ships can only be filled with college students and others to whom a steamer is only a decent conveyance to the point where

But the coral insect must have a foundation from which to begin its work. What was the foundation in this case? Was it the bottom of the sea? By no means, for the depth, miles in some parts, is too great. The foundation must have been, it would seem, nothing less than the backbone of a submerged continent, the "ridgepole," in a manner of speaking, of solid rock which was the central mountain chain of an ancient land.

Each group of atolls marks the work of the coral insect, starting from the submerged peaks nearest the surface as a foundation. The larger and older islands rest upon the higher peaks. The few volcanic groups, so called, such as the Gambiers, in latitude 23 south and longitude 135 west, Easter Island, and Pitcairn and Ducie, in the same alignment, are clearly the remains of mountains which were not entirely submerged.

In each case these islands are crowned by one or two tall, spiraling peaks, at the base of which "new" land has been formed on a coral foundation. It may be that the Society Group, the Marquesas, and many another archipelago, somewhat aside from the aforesaid alignment, are also remainders of the submerged continent.

Much has been discovered by the expeditions which ever roam the broad Pacific to establish all this as more than a theory. Nor is there any other hypothesis on which can be explained many of the riddles of the Pacific islands and their peoples. Working from the sea and the changes wrought in the bed of the sea and among the volcanic groups by successive cataclysms of the sort with which even our own time is distressingly familiar, we are able to gain a solution of much that is altogether baffling from any other point of view.

And what do we find in the records and characteristics of the original island peoples themselves to lead plausibly of the theory of a lost continent? Take Easter Island, for example. Its riddle has engaged the attention of investigators who have spent months and years there and have written volumes in support of their theories.

The crux of the mystery there is the existence of human-made images, the moai, weighing tons in some cases, and constructed of a material which neither exists at present nor is ever known to have existed in Easter Island, a single volcanic isle more than 1200 miles from any other land. Clearly, these, unlike many images in other Pacific islands, had nothing to do with any pagan tribes of comparatively recent years.

Antiquating history and oral tradition, the Easter Island images represent a prehistoric time. They were placed in their present position by a prehistoric people, beyond much doubt the ancestors of the present Polynesian race, who came by land from the far westward to the extreme salubry end of a continent. How else?

Again, in Waikiki Island, one of the British-owned group about midway of the Pacific, there have been unearthed remains of what apparently were solid stone structures, palaces, courtyards, none of which are accounted for in connection with the Polynesians there now, with their histories or their legends. How else?

The fact is that all these islands were inhabited by an Eastern people, whose origin probably lies close to the very roots of the race itself, a people from which are descended commonly all the islanders of the present time, differing though they do in many characteristics and in details of language. Broken up and separated, they have become too weak to withstand the encroachment upon their justly inherited possessions, and they are passing.

## The Week in New York

New York, Sept. 4

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the fun begins, the quarters have had to be made habitable. The *Carinthia* of the Cunard Line, which arrived here on her maiden voyage this week, carried the third-class accommodations of a first-class ship, with tablecloths in the dining room and daily printed menus with a range of offerings such as hungry college boys dream of.

Columbia University, fired with the usual academic zeal for making discoveries, however upsetting their consequences, finds that Americans take their leisure too leisurely. The adult has been watched by the university's Institute of Arts and Sciences, which reports that the time so expertly saved for him by modern machinery is being squandered on the pleasures of the hour, and that the average man spends more of his leisure time in the hands of the intended beneficiaries than they will spend money to have it taken off. Nor does the inevitable conclusion that something must be done and the institute waiting. Milton J. Davis, who made the report, in fact, in outlining the institute's plans, let himself be carried so far beyond the bounds of academic reserve as to coin a new phrase. In offering extension lectures on the fine arts by way of intellectual entertainment for adults, he said: "The institute and a few other organizations are striving to apply higher education to the masses of higher recreation." What to do with leisure is thus plentifully arranged for, and so far as most New Yorkers are concerned it only remains now for the university to show them where this leisure is.

## Letters to the Editor

"I feel that the editor of the Monitor should be held responsible for the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed."

## Dr. Johnson and Dr. Burney

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In "M. T. G.'s" interesting article on Frances Burney and "Evelina" on the Home Forum page of the Monitor for Aug. 3, the writer refers to Dr. Johnson's friendship with Dr. Burney, and states: "Moreover, the redoubtable doctor, whose serene conviction that he was always right admitted of no retraction of any assertion or apology for any evidence of speech to anyone at any time, is said once to have begged Dr. Burney's pardon, the only time such an astonishing thing is known to have happened."

But in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Oxford edition, vol. II, page 570, we read:  
"No man was more ready to make an apology when he had incurred unjustly than Johnson. When a proof-sheet of one of his works was brought to him, he found fault with the mode in which a part of it was arranged, refused to read it, and in a passion desired that the compositor might be sent to him. The compositor was Mr. Manning, a decent, sensible man, who had composed, once, half of his Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house; and a great part of his 'Lives of the Poets,' when in that of Mr. Nichols; and who (in his seventy-seventh year), when in Mr. Baldwin's printing-house, composed a part of the first edition of this work concerning him. By producing the manuscript, he at once satisfied Dr. Johnson that he was not to blame. Upon which Johnson candidly and earnestly said to him: 'Mr. Compositor, I ask your pardon. Mr. Compositor, I ask your pardon, again and again.'"  
J. G.

## Again the Metric Unit

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In a recent issue your correspondent on the metric system refers to the "simple and sensible English system." How would he like to return to the "simple and sensible" English system of coinage?  
Unfortunately, it seems that the anti-metric lobbies in every phase of changing to the metric system and little progress will be made until the thought permeates that the change must be gradual.

There can be no question about the value of this system to mechanical and civil engineers when we consider the simple relationship as between liquid measure, cubic measure, and weight.  
As for the garden hose, the writer, as an American, claims that our manufacturers of garden hose are possessed of sufficient business acumen to change at the proper time from their present sizes to metric sizes and lengths of simple denominations.  
The argument about the window glass is excellent, except that it has usually been the experience of the writer, and perhaps many others, that such glass is ordered, not in size 9x12 inches, but 9-16x12 1/2 inches, or the like.

Some of the American optical houses are selling their goods "by the yard" instead of by the piece. Thus simplifying their billing and their inventories.  
St. Petersburg, Fla.